VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00972959

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Utkarsh Patak

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English ✓

तारीख
Date

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribal art tells us about practices followed by tribal community hence cultural perspective & values.

Insight into cultural perspective & values

1) Environmental values - tribal art signifies their environmental perspective and how nature is integral to their day to day life.

eg. Drawing of bees & animals are vital part of tribal art. eg. Art by Bishnoi Rajaths

2) Gender equity - tribal art portrays men & women both as part of tribal society contributing to day to day chores

eg. Men & Women involved in activities as cultivation.

3) Worship of Nature - is close part of their cultural ethos tribal art like

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Art work of Tharus' of Terai depict worship of bees.

4) Matriarchal nature of some societies - is also depicted through the depiction of women in central role in art work on of Gond & Khar Art.

5) It tells us about their dance forms, music instrument being used by them.

6) It indicates the importance of community in tribal society.

7) Also, tells about governance setup in tribal society where the chieftain leads them.

In this manner, tribal art shed a light upon the nature of tribal society, their cultural beliefs & values.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mahatma Gandhi & Nehru both were stalwart of Indian freedom struggle. However, they differed slightly in their approach.

Compare and contrast

Mahatma Gandhi	Jawaharlal Nehru
① Ideology - Gandhi was inspired by democratic socialism with more faith on masses	Nehru ideology was more leaned towards socialism.
② Gandhi believed in slow & sustained efforts to achieve freedom.	② Nehru ~~made~~ was more adamant supporter of Poorna Swaraj (Nagpur Session)
③ Gandhi's belief was establishing a village based model of	③ Nehru was more supporter of heavy industrial development.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Independent India.

③ Gandhi's tools never advocated for radical means.

③ Nehru supported 'Bose' in adopting more radical approach to achieve independence.

④ Gandhi was more believer of using constitutional tools such as- petition & prayer

④ Nehru was supporter of passive resistance such as- Non Cooperation

Both differed in their approach but also were unified in their struggle against ~~British with common purpose of mass~~ British through involving people.

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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Post-world war II the process of decolonisation was accelerated due to a combination of factors.

Key factors

1) Colonial powers had ~~lost~~ suffered tremendous economic losses during WW II - which made it not possible for them to rule colonies by force.

2) Rise of nationalism in its colonies - the modern ideas of Republic, liberty & equality spread in colonies

3) Myth of western supremacy was broken - as many axis powers lost.

4) WW II - gave exposure to soldiers to modern ideas & developed their capacity which was then spread in colonies

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उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Leadership in colonies in aftermath of WWII many leaders rose to prominence to lead to freedom struggle as in Gold Coast Ghana etc

6) Axis powers that lost had to also leave their claims to colonies eg. Germany lost Rwanda

7) Post WWII - cold era - where propaganda & conspiracy was used by USSR to further weaken control on colonies by western powers.

8) Post WWII - western contries were not able to control the mass upsurge in colonies using force as already suffered huge losses in WWII.

WWII - accelerated the already ~~present~~ ongoing process of decolonisation by weaking the European powers

4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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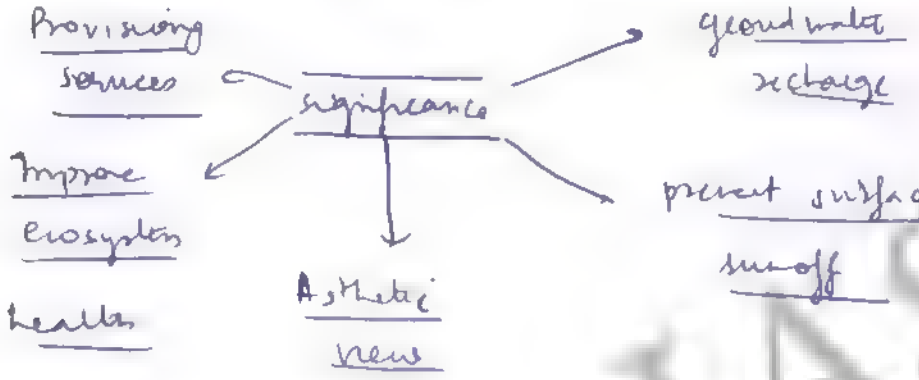
'Water bodies' in urban areas act like 'sponges' and provide many vital ecosystem services



Human Encroachment impacting water bodies

1) Reclaiming of water bodies for other purposes.
- Water bodies are filled to be used for construction activities
e.g. of Bengaluru

2) Reduce the recharge capacity of water bodies
- It reduces their ability to recharge naturally as concretisation impact the water seepage hence recharge.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Cause pollution of water bodies

- Encroachment impact the quality of water water discharge of chemicals etc water get polluted

4) Impact their functions - such as

1) their role in channeling the surface runoff

2) their role in ground water recharge.

3) their role as a water source

5) Also causes disappearance of water bodies by reclaiming them for other purposes.

Need is to
- Develop a comprehensive plan to serve them
- Mapping of water bodies
- Create awareness
- Regulate city planning & developmental activities.

These water bodies are essential in ensuring a well functioning ecosystem & urban setup.

5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Transportation system comprises of both passenger & freight transport and is multi-modal i.e, air, water, land.

Influence of physical geographical features in development & operation

1) Geographical feature decide the economy of their development & operation -
eg - In coastal region - water as a transport medium is preferred as it is cheaper.

2) Hills & rough terrain - they present challenge to developing & operating transport system hence are less developed regions in terms of connectivity eg - the Aksai chin region has only Daulat old beg road

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Plain regions - due to easy on construction are have well developed transport connectivity eg - Northern part of India - Road, Railway

4) Fragility of Region - hilly regions are prone to landslide, hence transport development is difficult eg - of Wayanad in W. ghat Regions witnessed huge landslide

5) Coastal regions - have well developed water connecting, even inland riverine regions have water connectivity as it is cheapest mode. eg - IWT 1, 6 in Ganga & Brahmaputra

6) Air - where terrain is highly challenging air connecting is the only option left as - UDAN scheme connecting many northeastern part.

Thus, geographical is a significant factor, However other factor as finances, skill, resources also are a deciding factor.

6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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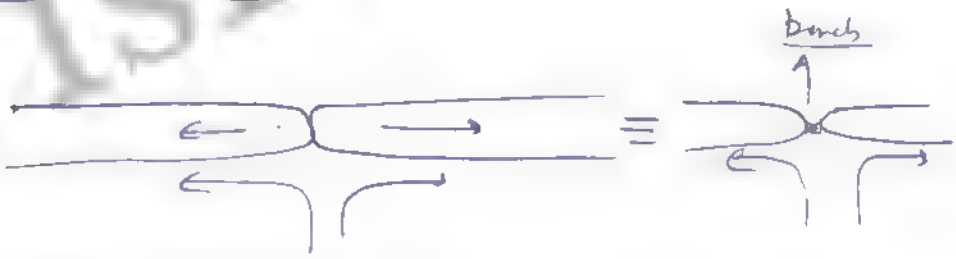
Ocean trenches are a depression located on sea surface. It may vary in its depth depending upon location and process of formation.

Formation of ocean trenches

1) Ocean trenches are formed due to tectonic movements - These are of three types -

A) Divergent movement - Plate diverge to create depression.



B) Convergent movement - one plate subside below other to create depression

(1)

(2) Ocean - ocean convergence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) ~~Step~~ Slide past movement - may create small benches -

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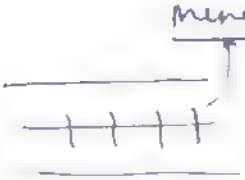
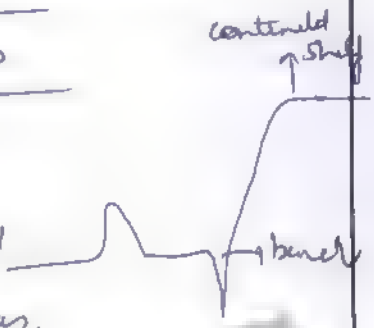


Significant characteristics



1) Rich in mineral resources

i) are abundant in mineral oil as - crude oil & natural gas.

2) Centre of seismic activity as plate getting distracted here & collide

3) Vary in depth - depending upon nature of formation - ocean-ocean convergence bench are narrower

- continental - ocean are deeper eg. Mariana bench

4) Rich in biodiversity - as abundant resources lead to growth of zooplanktons

5) Shape coastal formations.

Trench are a key feature of ocean topography others being are MOR, guyotsetc

VisionIAS

7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Settling down of moisture on ground called rainfall. In recent times, there has been an increase in extreme rainfall events due to a myriad of factors.

Reasons behind increase in rainfall events

1) Natural causes -

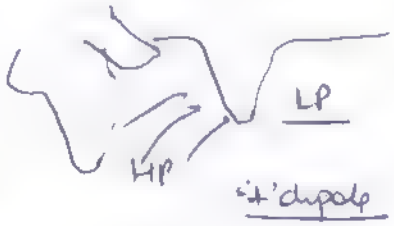
1) El-Nino & La-Nina activity - Them lead to variation in rainfall, causing heavy rainfall at some place & drought at other.

eg increase rainfall in MP & Bihar

2) Ocean Indian dipole & Madden Julian oscillation -

- The positive & conducive phase cause increase in the rainfall

3) Different depression centers created, also activity of the jet streams



2) Anthropogenic factors -

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Climate change - has led to increase in the GHG as CO_2, CH_4 in atmosphere which cause global warming

- change monsoon pattern
- more LP depression regions
- change local wind patterns
- conventional rainfall increases

evaporation ↑ ↑ ↑
increases ↑ ↑ ↑

2) Urban Island heat effect

2) - It causes extreme low pressure regions & bring ample rainfall

Socio economic impact

1) Social impact → cause climate related migration & refugee
- Urban floods & flash floods → impact normal life
- Affect agriculture production → food security
- Disease spread → as during floods.

2) Economic impact - 1) loss due to disaster as floods
2) loss of livelihoods - loss of crop due to floods
3) Cause inflation as food supply impacted due to poor production
4) Overall GDP gets affected

Need us to opt comprehensive & holistic measures based on Life mission to address this issue

8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently India have 64% of population in working age which will reach 68% by 2030 thus significant demographic dividend to be reaped out.

Economically active — Benefit of working age population — less dependent population

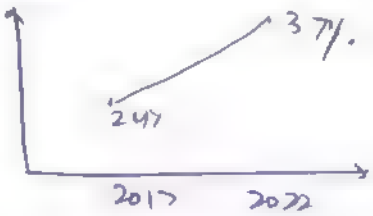
contribute to GDP

demand in economy increase

entrepreneurship & innovation

Poor participation of women

1) Currently it is 37% as per PLFS which is less in comparison to other countries where it is well above 60%. as Sweden.



2) Reasons — 1) double burden on women

2) Confined to rural cultural jobs.

3 Not given opportunities as education & employment

4) discriminations → wage gap (30% less) (Monsta Trap)
→ glass ceiling & glass cliff

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) consequences low LFPR of women.

1) Half of population doesn't contribute to GDP growth (IMF India's GDP will increase by 30% if LFPR equals it's men)

2) Lack of utilisation of demographic dividend

3) More dependent population - more economically inactive population → less contribution to economy

4) Poor global stature

Need is → Create awareness about women's role
→ Robust implementation of schemes
→ opportunities to women as educators eg. KGBV scheme
→ promote STEM education
→ promote gender equity.

As Vivekanand has said A bird can't fly with its one wing.

9. क्या आप इस बात मे सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Secularization of caste refers to decline in its ritual status, delinking it from religion and public life

Progressive secularization of caste

1) No role of caste in religion & its practices

- Temple entry is allowed to everyone.
- All rituals eg - Yajna etc can be performed by people from any caste
- Constitutional and legal protection have been given eg Article 25

2) No segregation of jobs on caste grounds

→ Caste is not longer factor to decide profession, it is decided by merit & skill

3) Inter caste alliances - are getting promoted as - Rajasthan government gives lakh to such couple

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) No caste restrictions & discrimination as - Untouchability, separation of meal & residence

However, still some challenges prevail to secularisation of caste

1) Segregation of work - eg - Manual scavenging carried out people from lower caste mainly

2) Inter caste alliance very less - NFHS-3 = 14%.

3) New forms & associations - as dominant caste, enriched caste, marriage affordable

Need is to further create awareness & sensitize individuals to delink caste from social life.

10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Oxfam report 1% of population possess 40% of nation wealth. This is despite the fact the poverty has reduced as MPI reduced 11.67% in 2021-22.

Reason for increasing inequality

1) Nature of economy - It is also a factor which allows concentration of wealth.

2) Different income band on factor of production eg. labour earns less than a investor.

3) Defective policies & measures as regressive nature of tax eg. GST equally tax on everyone
- No wealth tax

4) Morals - where consumerism promote greed & excess accumulation of wealth

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fall in poverty

1) Government schemes & measures - dedicated efforts to provide employment & basic amenities

- MGNREGA
- NRLM - SHG
- Rojgar Melas
- PM Awas Yojana
- Saura Sikha Abhiyan
- PM Jan Arogya Yojana
- PM Jan Dhan Yojana

2) Increased income.

With economic growth, has lead to more disposable income.

3) Entrepreneurship being promoted. increased self employment.

Need is
- More targeted approach
- Prevent excess concentration of wealth determined to socially (Art 39 (b)(c))
- Check black money & money laundering & Benami Transactions

Inequality is needed for economic growth but extreme inequality is harmful. (Thomas Piketty)

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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Buddhism' grew as a separate fold from Hinduism to address the rigidities & dysfunctions of Hinduism as- castism.

Cause of decline of Buddhism

1) Funding - Buddhism initially flourished due to patronage & funding by Kings such as Ashoka. But later on other Brahmin rulers such as Shunga dynasty didn't patronise it.

- Shunga, Kanva, Satavahana didn't find Buddhism rather funded to revive Brahmanism.

2) - No more funding to create institutions as- Pal funded Nalanda university constructions & monasteries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Followers -

1) Buddhism initially had huge followers because of its liberal & open ideology of embracing all.

2) Later on, reforms in Brahmanism led to rise of Bhakti movement which propagated same ideas and adopted a inclusive approach.

3) This led to decline in followers of Buddhism & more followers of Brahmanism as Alvars, Nayanars Saints had huge followers

4) Ideology -

1) Buddhism ideology was different from existing Brahmanism ideology which didn't believe in any caste rigidly.

2) Later on, Brahmanism underwent reform under Bhakti movement and its ideas also included inclusion of all.

3) Brahmanism started to view Buddhism a part of Brahmanism only & not a separate fold.

4) Buddha was considered 8th incarnation of Lord Vishnu so, made part of Brahmanism only

It lead to decline of Buddhism's idea as a separate fold.

Along with these factors, the change within Buddhism also contributed to its decline such as use of sanskrit at the place of Pali language.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There are multiple sources of understanding the medieval history such as- coins, architecture. One most important being travellers's account.

Most important role in understanding the empires & people

1) Provided a detail account of governance of that time - example of Di Conti which gave a very detailed account of Vijayanagar kingdom. It's centralisation of governance and different organs of governance structure

2) Details of dynastic history. Such accounts trace the whole lineage

of different dynasties in Indian subcontinent. eg. of Italian traveller Paes provided detailed history of Bahmani rulers.

3) Accounting of local culture, practices etc. These accounts give a detailed explanation of culture of society as festivals, practices such as Sati, of child marriage etc.

eg. Di conti talks about prevalence of Sati during Vijayanagar rule

4) Details of architecture & other initiatives eg Marcopolo gives account of Kakatiya dynasty and how architectural initiative like temples were constructed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Marcopolo also talks about female rulers of Kakatiya dynasty.

5) It also talks about geography of subcontinent, talks of wars & explorations eg- Ibn Batuta gives account of Khusrau expedition of Md. Bin Tughlq.

Then, the account of europeans travelers provides a great understanding of dynasties of that time as they provided a detailed account with meticulous record keeping

VISIONIAS

13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Battle of Plassy, 1757 was fought between Sirajuddulah and Robert clive. It was won without any major conflict as Nawab's forces defected along with Mir Jafar.

Changed the course of Indian history

1) Made British a major contender of pan-India supremacy in the Indian-subcontinent
+ Their prestige rose in a single stroke

2) Became a major challenger to aspirations of Marathas. Maratha were expanding fast, however this victory had made British a major contending to Marathas

उम्मेदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Ample resources at disposal of British - The plassy plunder had to accumulation of huge wealth with British which was used to wage subsequent wars such as -

Battle of Buxar 1764

4) Later on, British came to be the most formidable power in sub-continent Used the resources to expand - French & defeat other local rulers like - Marathas.

Changed course of World history

1) The Plassy ~~Plunder~~ Battle of 1757 → provided huge wealth at disposal of British used to finance war with other colonies as - 7 years global war in North American colonies - which British won

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Plassey Battle also led to expulsion of French from Bengal and subsequently from Indian regions, impacting aspirations of French.

3) The plassey plunder was used to fight war in other parts of world like with Spain or French in Canada.

4) Raised global stature of British in further strengthening their claims to other colonies.

Battle of Plassey was a pivotal movement in Indian history which raised the prestige of British as most formidable power.

VisionIAS

14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मेदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Partition took place as per the Mountbatten plan of June 1947. Bounday commission under Sir Radcliff was appointed to further the process of partition. Partition brought with huge influx of people creating challenges of rehabilitation.

Difficult in West Bengal to accomodate rehabilitation: Reasons:

1) More united by culture & language -

1) With more sense of unity in people due to common culture it was difficult to segregate & rehabilitate

2) More communal tension - as Gandhi'ji' also visited Naokhali when partition took place to pacify the masses.

3) More porous & open border - it provided challenge to control the people movement making it more challenging

4) Significant Hindu population ~ 30% - It caused more difficulty in rehabilitation as more influx in the region.

5) Concern of neighbouring states as Assam of illegal influx also created sentiments against immigrants

Less difficult in Punjab

1) Well connected region - by mode of transport like Railways into Punjab province of Pakistan.

2) More robust governance & administration in this region

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Made the rehabilitation process smoothly compared to West Bengal.

3) Proper control / Regulation of influx - in comparison to West Bengal.

4) More planned with creation of Shelters & proper Rehab plan as in Delhi° Rehabilated.

However, both region ~~with~~ witnessed challenges in terms of resource & personnel management with lot of atrocities & human rights violation.

To learn from the event of partition today Partition horrors Remembrance is being celebrated to never ever repeat it.

15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Currently, coal along with fossil fuels accounts for >90% for our primary energy needs. Development of green energy in power generation however, has reached upto 40%.

Economic cost with transition

1) loss of livelihood - as in sector of mining of coal & thermal power plants.

2) Increased cost of energy sources. through renewable energy sources have become cheaper, still are higher in cost when we consider per unit ~~energy~~ energy production.

3) Cost of infrastructure creation - shifting to green energy requires creation of huge supporting infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg - Tankers for green H_2

- solar panels installation, wind mills

4) High investment cost & long gestation period

- Like Tidal energy projects or green H_2.

5) May impact GDP growth - as primary energy cost increase so, overall production cost gets impacted in economy

Social cost of transition

1) Impact local / regional development as coal getting replaced impact social development in regions like - Jharia & Bokaro

2) Migration - as economic opportunities associated with coal in the region gets affected.

3) Impact Education & Health etc which was being provided under 'District Mineral fund'.

4) Regional disparity - as investment in green energy is mainly in developed regions.

5) Create resistance from people as land acquisition for solar & wind farms.

6) Impact agriculture - as solar panel create excess heat locally impact vegetation growth

However → positively affect health as no pollution

long term benefits → new jobs created

→ cost getting lower so, ample opportunities

environment & climate friendly.

With ever increasing climate change phenomenon & development needs a balance & planned approach must be adopted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

'Volcanoes' are open conduit through which magma from asthenosphere reaches the surface. They are formed under tectonic movements and other factors as mantle plume.

Formation of volcanic caldera

1) Caldera are formed from highly acidic magma which erupts from melting of tectonic plates which are lighter hence more acidic.

2) Lighter & more acidic tectonic plate melts while undergoing subsidence under even more lighter plate.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

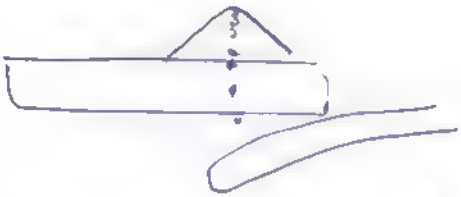
Step1

subduction

Step2

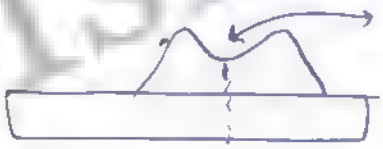
Melting of plate & Rising magma

Step3 -



crater of volcano on surface

Step4 - Bursting of the crater created due to violent eruptions -



crater burst ~~to form~~ caldera

⇒ So, the volcano crater get burst and caldera volcano are created. Are most violent of surface volcanoes.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribute to scenic beauty

1) Caldera volcano lead to creation of lakes on its mouth which are a major attraction for its aesthetic beauty

gets filled with water to form lake

2) Are upright & at high elevation so provide hill like aesthetic look in the region

3) Lake also lead to arrival of water birds which adds to aesthetic.

Example - Chimborazo & Cotopaxi

Volcano being an important geological phenomenon impact the socioeconomic & environmental impact of region.

17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस अंशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

When temperature rise to above 4.5°C or higher than long period average for 4-5 days, it is called heat wave.

Reasons behind increase in frequency & intensity of heat waves

1) Natural causes -

1) El-Nino phenomenon - It impact the whole globe and leads to significant warming effect on ocean as peru current (cold) gets subsided)

2) Marjan - Julian Oscillation - It constructs phase climate high temperature in the region.

3) other - volcanoes, fuma holes etc

2) Anthropogenic factors - are the main cause

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Increase in Green house gases - due to rapid industrialisation & urbanisation, increase CO_2 concentration which has warming effect on atmosphere.

2) Concretisation - such as huge buildings & pavements traps heat & hence warming

3) Deforestation activity - it affects the regulation of GHG hence adds to warming

4) Aerosols release - through various human activities as construction have warming effect.

5) Cooling systems - release heat into atmosphere.

Impact on global food security

1) Affect agricultural production & productivity

- Like decrease in production of Rice due to heat waves, as in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Affect fisheries - warming of ocean due to heat waves affect their reproduction behavior and habitat

3) Affect coastal crops - due to warming ocean expand to submerge coastal area

4) Increased weather extreme events due to warming & creating depressions causes more cyclones affecting food production.

5) Animal husbandry - affected as avg - Milk production by bovine reduces with warming

Immediate measure are required to check impacts of climate change by mitigation & adaptation. Life mission is a step in right direction.

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18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Biomes are larger ecosystem regions such as grassland, dessert, tundra region. All these differ in their characteristic based on their geographical location & climate related parameters.

Characteristics of grassland biome

1) Vegetation - it is largely grass & very less sparse trees here & there. Mainly grass

2) Wildlife - it is accomodated to these grassland regions such as- Giraffe, ostrich, long neck.

3) Rainfall - is less and scarce as these grasslands are located in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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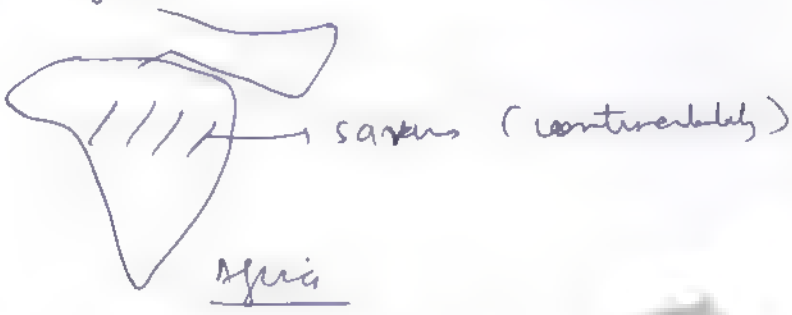
Western continent with ~~poor~~ less influence of moisture carried by westerly & easterly. eg. Savanna grasslands



4) Temperature - is generally high as continental affect but temperate grassland have comparatively colder climate eg. Steppe region grassland

5) Winds - be easterly, westerly depending on location & movement of sun. eg. Savanna has easterly, Downs have easterly in summer & westerly in Winter

6) Rainfall pattern - more in summer (convectional rain)

7) Agriculture - commercial farming & Ranching developed country

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Threats to Banni grassland

1) Increased grazing activity has posed a threat due to Browsing of fresh roots

2) Expansion of desert - due to wind activity impacting Banni grassland.

3) Change in land use with more constructions such as Road etc

4) Climate change - further leads to heatwaves & reduced rainfall

Todo → community engagement

→ green belt created to check expansion.

→ sustainable management as grazing.

We can learn from ~~Maa~~ Bishnoi tribe who live in harmony with nature

19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Secularism is the process of separation of state from religion and related affairs. The definition & approach to secularism varies from one country to other as based on history, culture & context.

Challenge to inter-religion domination

1) It grants equal opportunities to all religions without any discrimination in practicing, propagating, belief (Article 25)

2) It prevents state to favour any religion thus not to allow domination of one.

3) Gives right to form institutions to all religion (article 26)

4) It also gives special rights to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

religious minorities to preserve dominance of one religion eg Article 29, 30 to protect & preserve culture & religion.

5) Doctrine of essential practices as shirur Math case rationally analyse all religious practices to address any disputes.

Challenge within - religious denominations

1) Indian constitution gives rights to religious denominations within a particular religion so, provide equality of rights within religion

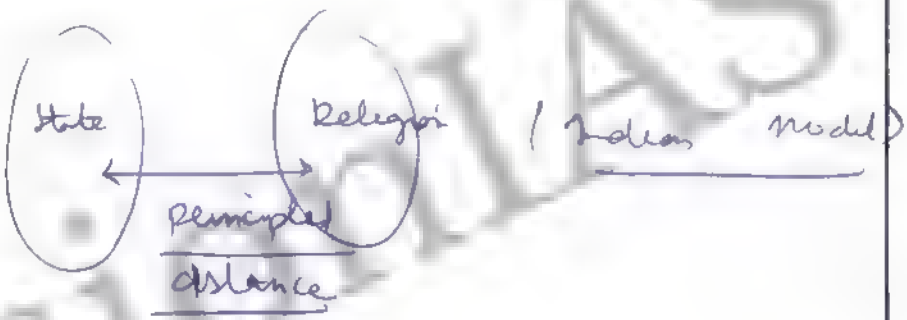
2) Article 25 allows state to control the secular religious practices. such as abolishing untouchability to prevent domination of few within a religion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) SC also in Shirur Math case, Dawoodi Bohra, Sureeta Choudhary case has recognised rights of sects / minority followers within a particular religion.

4) Other - 1) State don't interfere in favour of any religion

2) State don't have any religion



/ Indian model

Indian's secularism model is suited to its historical context when society was divided into rigid hierarchical structure based on caste etc

'20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

अभ्यर्थियों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian cities have been sprawling very fast with current population of 30%. to reach 50% by 2040.

Landscape of stark inequality & social exclusion

1) Lack of access of basic amenities to all - eg. As per Raghuram Rajan committee report - 30% people lack access to safe water

MoHUA - need of 90 lakh houses in urban areas.

2) Ghettoisation & exclusion - where we have gated community one end and slum on other.

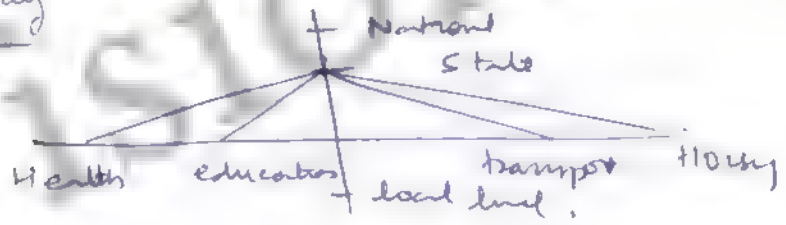
3) Income inequality - As per Oxfam, 1% have 40% wealth This is

particularly true in Urban areas

4) Private provisioning of services - as private hospitals, schools further exclude the marginalised

Steps that can be taken to make more egalitarian

1) Integrated planning in urban areas - with vertical & horizontal integration of services in an affordable & accessible way



2) Targeted approach - to particularly focus on marginalised strata in urban setup

eg - PM SVanidhi for street hawkers

3) Provisioning of basic services

Eg - Housing to provided under PM Awas Yojana Urban

उम्मेदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Fuel under PM-Ujjwala Yojana
- Affordable electricity under PM-Saubhagya Yojana
  PM-Surya Ghar Bijli Yojana

4) Include in decision making process - so as to address their concerns in more efficient manner. eg. Part of ULB.

5) Address issue of climate change - such as heat wave, urban floods because it impact people at lower strata more creating further inequality.

6) More efficient local governance - so, as to cater for needs of all, address grievances, provide presentation

As Mandela has said; "Reducing poverty and inequality is not an act of charity but our duty and moral responsibility"

~~So we must~~

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00972959

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Utkarsh Pathak

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

तारीख
Date
24/Aug/24

केंद्र
Centre
Karol bagh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम मे लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Democracy is based on the principles of dialogue, debate and discussion which includes dissent as a key component. In parliamentary system LoP plays crucial role in it.

Role of leader of opposition

1. Unifying the voice of opposition in the parliament
- LoP presents a unified grievances of the political parties in opposition.

2. Providing counter view on a policy statement or scheme - eg Role of LoP in raising the lokpal issue in 2013-14

3 Provide alternative view & corrective measures
eg - Role in highlighting issues with policies such as - 1. PM Fasal Bima Yojana
2. highlighting issues of loopholes like - PDS.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Provide a ready made government in case of loss of confidence in current government.

5. Heads various committee and provides inputs.

6 Role in highlighting inefficiency eg - Bofors scam issue was raised

However, certain challenges

1) Vacancy of position in LS - 16th, 17th

2) 10% vote criterion to be leader of position

3) Not play effective role as parliament keep getting disrupted eg - 200 suspension in 17th Lok sabha

To Do → Remove 10% criterion
→ Dedicated hour for discussion to opposition eg - Opposition day in parliament

As well said, dissent in a democracy is highest form of patriotism.

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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Technology has a revolutionary role to play in improving judicial processes.

Enhance accessibility

1) With technology its accessibility increases as more remote locations can be covered to provide judicial service.

eg 1. e-court project
2. Live hearing
3. Online PIL
4. Online Mediation V/ Mediation Act 2023

} Remote located people can access justice eg. tribal areas.

Enhance capability

1) It enhances the capacity of judiciary to
- fast track the resolution
- Data Analysis to better understand brief & argument
- faster delivery of judgement

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

eg. 1) FASTER project enables judiciary to online hearing its judgement

2) Case clock - to monitor pendency in cases

3) data analysis - to allocate cases in unbiased manner.

Improve efficiency

1) Data analytics tool can be used to address issue of bench shopping (Neutral allocation of cases).

2) Convert judgment in regional language to improve its efficiency

3) Online resolution reduces pendency (current 4.4 crore)

4) Role in selection process (more fair & transparent)

5) e-litigation project - to reduce government litigation (47% of all cases)

Judicial process being the core in ensuring realisation of rights of individual & enforce balance of power need to be further strengthened by encouraging IT.

3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप में संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Asymmetric federalism refers to federal setup where power & authority is divided at more than one level but the distribution of power and authority is not equal but varies as per context & need.

Origin Asymmetry
- Rajyasabha representation
- Special Status → J&K, N. East state
- Article 370, 371 → constitution
- Article 5, 6
- Article 371 – 371J
- Article 246

SC upheld : case studies

1) Recent case on SC subcategorisation – SC upheld power of state government to sub-categorise SC reservation

2) ~~Multiple~~ Multiple State Cooperative Society Act – Supreme court quashed provision undermining

power of state to legislate cooperative society within state. Thus upheld authority of state under list II of Article 246.

3) J&K reorganisation Act case – Here, SC upheld the authority of central government to take to state states & change to UT. Thus more centralising provisions.

4) Bommai case. SC upheld federalism as basic principle and right of state to have a state flag was upheld.

5) SC on emergency provisions like – B.P. Singhal case – upheld power of centre based on factual grounds to put emergency in a state.

→ Thus, court has balanced centralized authority & regional autonomy

As P.V Ramana has said – Indian federalism is ~~Amphibian~~ Amphibian, it changes to central or federal as per need of time.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NCSC was initially established by 65th CAA and later on 89th CAA to incorporate article 338, thus making it a constitutional body.

Functions:
- give policy feedback → Safeguard rights
- Recommendations on reservation allocation
- address concerns

Effectiveness of NCSC

Positives -

1) Provide annual progress report to President on progress and status of SC annually.

2) Provide specific recommendations for welfare of SC community eg - Recommended for dedicated board for SC welfare.

3) Use powers of civil courts to call for evidence in case of atrocities

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

against SC people eg - Case of Dalit student mistreatment by school teachers in Rajasthan.

4) Has, also providing factual status of a community to benefit from SC reservation.

Negatives -

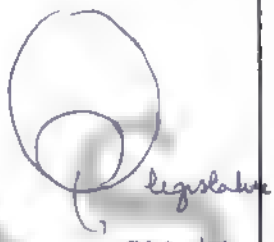
1. Annual report not submitted regularly.
2. Fail to take suo-motu action in case of atrocities against SC eg - In Manipur case where violence affected many schedule tribes people
3. Recommendations mere consultatory in nature, no power to enforce
4. No own investigation machinery, can't punish also.

Need is to further strengthen it by providing it certain powers & functions such as a separate investigation wing, more wider representation, more resources etc.

5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Parliamentary system is based upon executive accountability to legislature and Parliamentary committee (PC) are one of the most vital tool. (24 DRSC are there)



Executive accountability through PSC

1) Scrutiny of bills - A crucial role played by PC is to scrutinise bills eg - Joint parliamentary committee established to scrutinise Waqf board bill.

2) Financial committee - there are 3 such committee eg. Public accounts committee, Estimates committee & committee on PSU.
- They ensure financial propriety in fiscal expenditure
- Scrutinise report of CAG also.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Provide expertise - Parliamentary committee invite experts on subjects thus providing expert opinion on issue. eg - Parliament committee on DPDP Bill

4) Wider consultation & more inclusive -
- As discussion happens across party lines
- Also, public consultation is carried out

5) However challenges → ① such as very few bills referred to committee (ADC - 25%. bills in 16th LS
② no separate sectoral sessions
③ DRSC function for one year
④ Only recommendatory power.

Situation demands to further strengthen them by providing more fund & functionary. and mandatory sending of bills for scrutiny.

6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Citizen charter is a social agreement between an organisation (service provider) and recipient of services which details the standard of services.

Powerful tool for improving governance

1) Bringing transparency in functioning of government - by clearly laying out the data in public domain eg - IRCTC charter provide data with respect to its service performance as - operating Ratio.

2) Bring accountability - with standards of services known and also data with respect to their delivery, accountability can be held eg - complaining to ~~and~~ ~~[illegible]~~ authority if services not given

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Provide trust, credibility & efficiency - with engagement of organisation through citizen charter. eg Citizen charter of Passport Sewa Kendra gives details of services thus ensuring trust.

Empowering individual

1) Awareness - about standard, value choice of services provided eg - Citizen charter of SBI give detail of choices of services.

2) Engagement - with awareness citizen can engage by giving feedback & grievances redressal.

3) Inclusive - all benefiary get benefit due to more transparent & efficient system.

Challenge → one size fit all approach
→ Unreasonable claim in charter
→ No legal penalty for non fulfilment.

Considering the seminal value of citizen charter it can be thought to extend to private sector as well and adopt measure given by ARC 2.0 such as making practical claims

7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are non-profit, non-governmental organisation who function to achieve certain socio-economic goals eg- Amnesty, CSE, Goonj, Nandi foundation etc

Corporate donor facilitate holistic development-

1) By providing financial aid - corporate donors utilise their CSR funds to fund various NGOs eg- Mahindra funding ~~Nandi foundation~~ Nanhe Kali

2) With funds NGO can channelise their efforts in service delivery in remote areas eg- ~~Nandi foundation~~, Nanhe Kali to provide rural education

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3) With resource cooperation from corporate donors develop their own capacity
→ human Resource
→ Research & development

4) There further aid in developmental aspect
eg. Piramal group fund Piramal foundation to develop R&D capacity to further education.

5) Provide them with expertise, technology skilling etc which in turn utilised in provisioning of services eg Going to provide help during disasters
eg. Role of NGOs during COVID eg - Pattakal didi

However Issues,
→ vested interest of donors to promote own interest → backfunneling of CSR fund
→ Promote anti-India interest - Kudankulam protests.
→ Hamper developmental activities as Amnesty International FCRA revoked

Situations demands controlled control with controlled autonomy of NGO to better channelise their efforts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO Act has been encorporated to prevent crimes partically sexual harm to children (<18 YRS).

Merits of Act

1) Gender neutral act thus preventing crime against both girl & boys.

2) Special fast track courts to handle cases

3) Latest amendment further aggravated punishment such as capital punishment in case of aggravated penetrative sexual assault.

4) Special police to assist child.

Need to Revisit due to inadequacies

1) Poor conviction Rate - 28-29%.

2) Large number of pending cases.

3) Fast track courts → poor Record in faster disposal

4) Police lacks training in sensitivity to deal with the child victim.

5) Lack of forensic investigation of cases for evidence.

6) Recent cases of mutual consent cases where POCSO applied.

7) Tribals lack of knowledge of Act are penalised.

Changes desirable

1) Recommendation of Justice Verma committee to encorporate age of consent provision.

2) Fast track courts · better equipped.

3) Address emerging crimes as cyber crime.

4) Police training & scientific investigation capabilities.

Any law need to evolve as per need of hour to accomodate changing circumstances.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

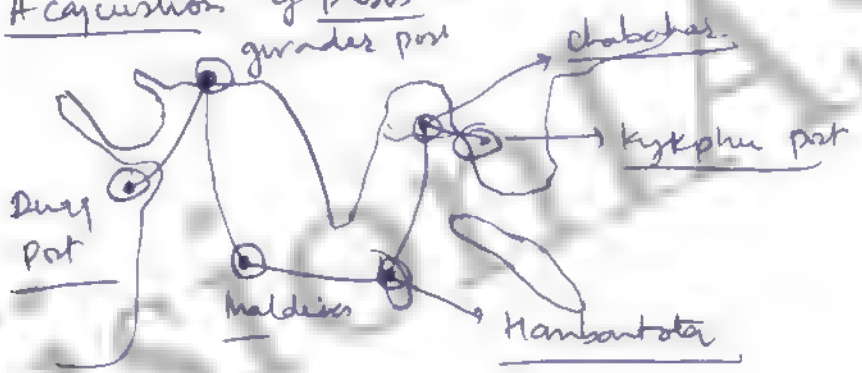
China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China is a civilisational state with significant power of pursue which can be seen in its BRI initiative.

Acquisition of strategic ports and implication for trade routes

Map - Acquisition of ports -



Implication for trade routes

1) Trade routes getting dominated by increased presence of China.

2) Impact free, open sea lanes of communication as - Malacca strait

3) Weaponisation of trade routes - by deploying army in port areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Issue of choking of trade routes by sea based blockade

Economic implications

1) Debt trap diplomacy - whereby huge investment in port development increase dependence on china

2) By affecting the sovereign decision making of state → due to debt trap → secure better economic opportunities as - Tsincomb investment in srilanka

3) Economic hegemony - by capturing transit routes.

4) Economic diplomacy - through ports, to secure own interest

5) Trade war, sanction, retaliation - as USA, EU have come up with sanctions BRI

6) Downgrade of economies - due to apprehension of debt trap diplomacy.

Other infrastructure ~~avenues~~ avenues must be promoted such Blue dot network as PGII to

10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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WIPO is a international body established to ensure intellectual property rights and benefits of local population are balanced.

Function of WIPO

1) Enforce IPR regime across global such as convention on music & art. (Berne convention)

2) Promote innovation - by securing rights of creators.

3) Evolve the policy & regulations with changing time & need. (Paris convention)

4) Cooperation with countries & organisations to secure IPR.

5) Protect rights of indigenous ~~community~~ community with respect to traditional knowledge

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Benefit of recent treaty on IP, genetic resource and traditional knowledge for India

1) It balances interest of IPR owners along with contributions of indigenous community.

2) Recognises due rights of tribals & indigenous communities. Benefits India as tribals are treasure of knowledge used by corporates to develop various products.

3) It leads to sharing of benefit derived from the genetic diversity of a region with the local populations thus economic benefit.

4) Protect & acknowledge traditional knowledge

The recent treaty is certainly a step in right direction to ensure the rights of indigenous people long due

11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार मे निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CBI is central institution to carry out investigation & inquiry in certain cases. It was established & later empowered under DSPE Act 1946.

Crucial role in combating corruption

1) CBI, under POCA act is vested with power to investigate corruption cases under supervision of CVC

2) Resource, machinery, tool to check leakage & corruption eg- NHRC scam was caught by CBI

3) Tools to address use of emerging technology such as- Blockchain to do embezzlement.

4) Faster resolution as better equipped as- AIIMS scam case

उम्मीदवारों को इस अंतिम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Internal for partisan & against federal spirit

Partisan -

1) It has been alleged that CBI takes cases on basis of political motives of those in power eg - cases against Mayawati & Akhilesh Yadav.

2) It is not independent hence executive has significant say in cases & enquiry.

3) Selection & Removal of CBI - director is in hands of executive eg. Rajiv Kumar case

Against federal spirit -

1) Target states with government of opposite political party eg - CBI cases against Arvind Kejriwal of Delhi

2) Police being state subject - consent of state should be a must, however, court can also order inquiry thus bypass state eg - Recent case of West Bengal court in R.G. Kar hospital case.

उम्मेदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Several states have withdrawn consent due to its being against federal power distribution eg - W. Bengal.

Need is to → make the appointment process more transparent (include LOD + CJI + PM as in CVC case)

→ consent of states should be must

→ More independence by providing a legal status with significant provisions to ensure s independence

→ Use of II as data analysis to also select cases

→ Provide transparent reporting of all cases

As SC has also called CBI a caged parrot, need is to strengthen & empower it to improve trust & credibility in the institution

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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 153, 154 of Indian constitution provides for the post of governor for states and other articles like 200, 201 etc define some of their functions

Overstep their Role

1) Allegations of sitting on bills for long period - thus, making the elected democracy defunct in passing legislation
eg. of NEET bill of Tamilnadu

2) Going against constitutional mandate to carryout functions of legislature & executive -
eg. Mohamad Arif Khan deciding on appointment of VC of university

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3) Not fulfilling due responsibility -

- example of Kerala governor not reading full budget speech.

4) Encroaching and bypassing legal mandate - eg Recent case of governor approving investigation of corruption against sitting CM.

Fail to ~~effect~~ act when needed

1) fail to fulfil constitutional obligation to ensure safety of state & ensuring constitutional functioning of state

eg Allegation of negligence by governor in Manipur violence case where state administration completely broke.

2) Lack of Approval of bill on time to ensure their relevance such as - NEET bill

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3) Failed to Establish better centre - state coordination (so as to address concern of states eg of West Bengal, Punjab, Kerala etc.

2) Failed to regularly report to president on efficacy of administration in state.

Situation demands

- Sarkaria commission - governor must be from outside of state
- Punchi commission - Fixed 5 years tenure
- B. P. Singhal case - Not remove governor unless extremely necessary.
- Role of state in selecting governor.

Better coordination between governor & state can help realise the spirit of cooperative federalism in true sense.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

India & USA differ in their political setup, India being a parliamentary system while USA a presidential system. Hence, the electoral system also differs in both cases.

Key differences

India	USA
1) Multi party system	1) two party system
2) First past the poll system	1) First past the poll + proportional system in primary election
3) No fixed date of elections	3) Fixed date of election after every 4th year
4) If PM loose confidence → another party seek vote of confidence	4) Hence, Vice president becomes

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Candidates must not write on this margin

to become PM	automatically President of President can't discharge his duties
5) election process involve constituency to elect MPs which then elect PM (leader of government)	5) Primaries election takes place where 1) Every party fixed their candidate 2) Candidate who win represent who constituency 3) When National convention takes place where different party give their support for a particular candidate
6) Here, executive is controlled by legislature	6) Here, President is not dependent upon confidence of legislature

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7) Here, electronic voting by EVM take place	7) Paper ballot also used
8) Here, people participate in electing MPs	8) people participate in primary election only not national convention

However, few similarities

1) No direct involvement in voting for PM	1) Here also people role in primaries & electoral college then later decide for President

Both the political systems have evolved as per historical context of both nation USA during american civil normal advocate for Presidential system. India under British rule had experience of parliamentary system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGT is a legal institution setup under NGT Act 2010 to exclusively deal with environmental jurisprudence

Successful in meeting its objective

1) NGT has justified its authority by fulfilling its authorities to check environmental pollution eg - illegal mining in Aravali hills issue taken by NGT.

2) Taking suo moto Action in case of violation of environmental norms or environmental harm eg Delhi - NGT taking care of Delhi pollution & banning diesel generators & heavy duty vehicles not following BS Norms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Imposing penalty – As in case of

→ Vizag Steel plant case NGT has imposed fines for discharging chemicals in water bodies on principle of Absolute liability,

→ Case of LG polymer where NGT also imposed penalty on basis of Polluter pay principle

4) Coordination among states on certain issues – as – in case of Delhi air pollution – coordination with Haryana, Punjab etc where stubble burning contribute to pollution

5) Providing compensation – to people affected ensuring justice eg. Vizag Steel Plant case

However, certain concerns

1) Fail to take notice of significant environmental breach –

eg of – Ships dumping ballast water in coastal region –

उत्तरपत्रों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Fail to ensure projects causing harming environment are not implemented or re-calibrated eg - 1) Road construction across Bandhagarh Nat. Park.

2) Char dham project in fragile region.

3) Not able to ensure proper disposal of compensation to victim eg - people displaced due to dams

4) Not able to stop illegal activities eg in Aravali region

Need is
- give powers to impose decisions
- More functionaries & funding
- Improve independence → constitutional status
- More inclusive → more region based (Cauvery 4)

"Prakriti Rakshite Rakshita" - If we protect environment, it will protect us.

15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Through 73rd constitutional amendment act article 244(1) was introduced in the constitution of India which provided for PRIs.

Become a platform for competitive politics

1) Different candidates ~~vote~~ in PRI politics owe their allegiance to different political ~~party~~ parties thus bringing party politics at PRI level.

2) Different parties employ various tools to sway voters in PRI elections & compete for the same

3) PRI level issues include involvement of party leadership at state level.

Eg. PRI elections in Uttar Pradesh

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4) Tools such as- money & power is used to influence the PRI politics.

5) Cadres at village level have also come to existence further increasing party politics

6) Allegation & counter allegation - by parties on each other rather focusing on efficient delivery of services.

Not emerged as agency of planning & service delivery

1) Lack of devolution of powers - State are not willing to devolve powers to PRI under schedule XI.

2) Lack required resources - as lack of funds

Lack of skilled ~~manpo~~ human resource.

3) Duplicity of efforts - by certain parastatal bodies eg - NRHM role in delivery of health services and Maintenance of PHC.

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4) Lack of timely elections - also an important factor for their full participation

5) Lack own funds - as property tax = 2-3%

6) Elite capture of power at PRI level reduce effective participation

7) At District planning committee - urban concern get more attention.

Need is → 1) dedicated cadre as Rajasthan

2) Representation of PRI representative in legislation.

3) Devolve fund & functions,

4) MPLADS - MLALADS ended (ARC 2.0)

5) Develop own revenue sources as - property tax

As, Pt. Nehru said, "the real India resides in its villages" need is to strengthen it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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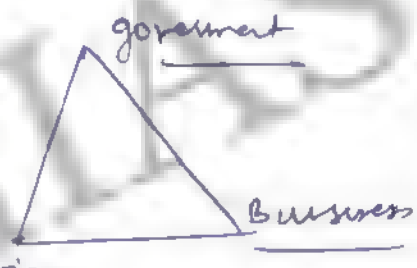
Use of ITC tools in the process of governance is called e-governance. It include, interaction, transaction, transformation

Interoperability in e-governance

1) It refers to the process of integration of various service delivery & interaction across various platforms.



2) Integrate government to people, government to bussiness & government to its employee services & platform.

3) Movement across various apps, platforms to availing services

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps taken for interoperability & integration

1) e-governance policy - to lay out the objective of government in e-governance.

2) Beena portal - to know about various e-services & access all the services at one platform.

3) Digital India Mission - to develop various tools and infrastructure for e-governance interoperability eg - Bharat Net to provide e-governance services at village level & integrate various services as- developmental plans

4) India Stack - to provide open API which state can use to develop interoperable solution.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) ~~UPII~~ VLIP - is to integrate efforts of Multimodal logistics mangement one one portal

6) Gati shakti Portal - to interoperalise various scheme monitoring.

7) Aadhar & UPI - to further availing various services from single portal.

- UPI integrate various accounts on one app such ~~as~~ as - Bharat Pay

Nad is → create awareness such as Digital sakshartai campaign

→ provide services digitally as well as physically → to avoid exclusion

infrastructure development
↓
Bharat Net

PM has rightly said with digital tools we can bring smile on million faces with one stroke.

17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per NFHS-3 only 14% women take independent decision with respect to their reproductive health.

Right based approch been bypassed

1) Societal - → Societal norms have put certain restrictions on women are being seeking sexual & reproductive care of women

→ Women are confined to household responsibility and lack awareness of rights,

→ Stereotyping of women seeking own reproductive care

→ Considered duty of men to cater for women's reproductive health in family

→ Social status - of women is low

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

in family & society thus not having authority to make independent decision on sexual & Reproductive health

→ Medical professionals also not sensitive of women's rights thus not supportive.

2) Legal bypass -

1) No right based such as - Right to reproductive health has been provided.

2) Will put constraint on resources of state.

3) Follow societal norms in this case

4) Lack of women representation in ~~political~~ politics to make such policies

Need of Right based approach

1) To ensure the dignity of women & bodily autonomy

2) To ensure equity in access to

health care services.

3) To empower women & empower the whole society

4) Provide legal recourse in case of denial of right.

5) To create women sensitive healthcare institutes, created sensitive trained specialised personnel

6) Create more awareness of sexual & reproductive health.

7) Take her own decisions such as family planning

8) Promote safe sex practices, seek medical care in case of need without being judged.

As Swami Vivekanand has said, progress of a nation can be gauged by looking at progress of women in the society. So, Need is to empower women by encorporating right based approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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*18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Immunisation is the process of vaccination of child & adults to take preventive & proactive measure in disease spread.

Efficacy of immunisation coverage & its enhancement

1) Wide coverage – such as ~~ICDS scheme~~ Indradhanush scheme provide vaccination for >10 diseases. free of cost.

2) Succesful example as – in eradication of Polio virus, checking Japanese encephalitis.

3) Evolving needs are catered for – recent example for deploying of HPV (Human papilloma virus) to prevent vaccine

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

vaginal cancer

4) Successful care of COVID-19 immunisation
- India's successfully deployed COVISHIELD & COVAXIN near 100% which is more than 1 billion people vaccinated.

5) Enhancing by increasing awareness
eg. of Do board Jindgi ki campaign
6) organising vaccination drives.

Challenges in Enhancing efforts

1) Exclusion of people - like in remote regions such as tribals.

2) Lack of awareness among people about vaccination eg. Vaccine hesitancy during COVID

3) Ever evolving diseases & hence more vaccination needs - such as many zoonotic diseases have

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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become significant in recent years eg Nipah, Monkypox

4) Lack of vaccine against certain diseases
eg. Monkypox has no vacine

5) Vaccine derived case of x-emergence
eg. Recent polio case was detected in Assam.

6) Lack of Resources and infrastructure to deliver on mass scale
- shortage of personnel
- Lack of cold infrastructure storage

7) Poor quality of vaccines → need quality check

Its significant importance highlight to further develop capacity of state by including private player, focusing on research & infrastructure development

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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G20 was established in 1999, it currently represents 80% global GDP, 75% of global population. It has 20 members countries and EU & African Union as members

India used it to Bring Global south to centre stage

1) Global south is collectively less developed, developing nation in the region as defined by Brandt line

2) Significant initiative to address concern of global south taken by India -

1) Establishing a global digital public (GDPI) infrastructure architecture so, as to ensure benefit to global south by using digital solution

2) Advocating reform of the international

governance such as – WTO, IMF, UNCC

3) Promote more inclusion & judge justice

4) highlighting issue of climate change and need of climate finance

Special reference to S. Africa

1) India included as African Union (54 members) in the G20 group

2) Being a major global block in South its inclusion has promoted more inclusivity in G20.

3) Platform for African countries to raise their grievances.

4) Digital public infrastructure initiative can further benefit many smaller African countries such as – Chad, Sudan, Ghana by trade as – UPI etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) India focus on climate finance is a significant concern of African Nations who are impacted by rise of sea level eg - Mauritius held underwater parliament

6) Focus on Millets - can further help ensure nutritional security & climate resistance. As well as benefit economically by their export.

7) Reform of global institutions will give voice to Africa which despite being one of largest continent miss representation such as - UNSC

India being a leader of global south and its multi pronged relation with Africa further need to bolster its effort to address the common concern of global south.

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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India & UAE relationship is based on mutual interest, common culture & commonality of interests.

Expansion in Relationship

1) Economic - Bilateral trade has expanded to grow significantly.
FY 22 - 85 BUSD trade.

2) Investment - Sovereign Wealth fund of UAE has shown explicit to invest in National infrastructure pipeline
other investment - such as in oil refinery of Ratnagiri.

3) People to people ties - with 3-4 million Indian residing in UAE.
People to people ties get significant

→ 2nd largest source of Remittances after UAE

→ more engagement as - Madad Portal

4) Science cooperation → where Joint working group has been established to cooperate in space sector

→ India opening IIT in UAE.

5) Cultural cooperation is significantly expansion

eg. opening of Indian cultural centre.

6) Security cooperation - by participating in joint exercises such as - Desert flag VI exercise

- Mutual legal assistance treaty
- Cooperation in intelligence sharing

7) Energy cooperation - India has been largest buyer of crude oil from UAE ensuring its energy security

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8) Global platforms - such as G20, UNFCCC, I2U2 are significant example of expanding cooperation.

9) Joint initiative - such as Rise cities alliance initiative at COP28

- UAE supporting India's one sun one world, one grid initiative

10) Climate change - a mutual concern for both. UAE has committed investment in India's renewable energy sector.

India - UAE relationship are crucial in 21st century for mutual growth & benefit. It is relationship of hope & stability in 21st century.

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं /Registration No. : 972959 00972903

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Utkarsh Patel

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English ✓

तारीख
Date

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिसमें आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing industry has rapidly grown where there are more than 2 lakh enterprises in this sector. It has several advantages as -

Advantage → More export value
→ Value addition
→ Longer shelf life
→ More income to farmers
→ MSME growth

However it has led to food safety challenges

1) Availability of food - As FPI growing more & more of the raw material from agriculture is fed to these industries thus reducing the availability eg. Rice is being fermented to make vinegar so, Reduce Rice supply

2) Cost of staple crops increases - as it is diverted to FPI for value addition so, higher demand so, cost of staple crops increases.

2) Cost of final output from FPI is high so, makes it unaffordable for some section → thus, leading to unavailability of food hence affect food safety.

3) Food safety can also be understood in terms of quality of food product from FPI –
– If final output is not upto mark for human consumption due to lack of strict quality control causes food safety issues.

Further Road is,
- Quality assurance check
- Regulation of sector
- control any predatory practice
- Strengthen PDS system

It is a sunrise sector with significant growth potential.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fair price shops under PDS are the node which facilitates distribution of ration and other essential items to beneficiary.

purpose of FPS
- Reduce poverty
- Food security
- Nutritional security
- Social Justice
- Equity
- affordable

Transforming FPS as an evolving process

FPS has kept evolving as per need of time -

1) Commodities distribution basket has changed
- Earlier commodities like Kerosene oil, sugar was also distributed but now kerosene has been removed from FPS distribution. (LPG replaced)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Beneficiary selection process evolved -
With ~~also~~ evolution more targeted approach was adopted to check leakages and T-PDS was launched.

3) Technological integration - Currently, PDS shop have employed ITC tools to ensure smooth distribution & check leakage

4) ONORC scheme - further led to Nationalising PDS where, an individual can avail ration from any place in India

5) More targeted approach to reach last mile - Antodaya was introduced, APL, BPL segregation has made.

Need is → Shanta K, Committee
- more to cash transfer
- Slowly reducing no of beneficiaries from 80 crore → 60 crore
- Increase the quality

PDS is an essential step in the direction to bring social justice.

3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agri startups employ ITC tools to help farmers in improving productivity & market access.

Farm productivity

1) By providing easier access to credit -

eg - JAI KISAN loan is an app that provides cheaper & easier access to credit.

2) By providing access to machinery & help in mechanisation -

eg - Gold farm a startup which provides access to machinery such as- thresher, tractors on ~~[illegible]~~ less price for short duration.

3) By providing weather related information & predictions - Agri startups can use

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Satellite data & services to provide weather forecast, climate appropriateness of a crop & advice for climate & region specific cropping.

Market access

1) By providing direct link to consumers

eg. Ninjacart - it is startup which directly takes product from farmers & sell to consumer in urban city.

other eg. - SAFAL

2) By providing price discovery - what is the current prices of different agricultural commodities.

Challenges with agri startups
- high failure rate ≈ 90%
- lack credit access
- Lack support system as - incubator
- Lack of awareness among farmers

With dedicated push such as Budget 23-24 provided for agritech startup accelerator fund, startups in agriculture sector can do wonders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों, वे इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land reform collectively refer to broader process of improving the productivity & use of land, also improving the health of land. However, narrowly it is related to land capping, zamindari abolition & surplus land transfer

Role of digitalization of land record in implementation of land reforms

1) Digitalization initiatives - SWAMITVA, Bhoomi, Lokvani, DILRDP

Role - 1) Provide accurate picture of land use - how land is employed
- agriculture
- housing
- community area
  - Park etc

2) Provide details of ownership of land particularly in rural areas where the records are ~~the~~ not well updated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3) Help addressing land ownership related conflict & issue - by clearly demarcating land

4) Understanding quality of land -

Level of degradation / desertification

Soil health

5) Provides status of fragmentation of land and also its distribution.

So, together it can help know

Land ownership

Land holding size

Fragmentation status

Ownership

Land health

and can be employed to bring land reforms

We can take learning from successful land reform cases such as - Korea, Bhutan and further can improve the land use & its health. Gender perspective must be taken into account.

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India currently have 64% of population in working age group (16-64) which is projected to reach 68% by 2030 thus having good opportunity to reap benefits of demographic dividend.

Need to adopt Manufacturing led Model

1) Manufacturing sector is labour intensive thus will provide youths with employment opportunity

2) Manufacturing sector contribution to GDP is less - 17% -

- by reaping benefits of demographic dividend, Manufacturing sector can be given a push → thus adding to economic growth.

3) Manufacturing sector can help expand

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

export basket → thus more earning from forex + economic growth.

4) more economic demand - being labour intensive → more employment → more disposable income → more demand in economy → more investment → economic growth

5) It will also give push to MSME sector which will generate more employment opportunity for ~~of~~ working age population & will also expand export

However challenges → Pre-mature deindustrialisation
→ Poor skill in youth (India skill Report (45% are employable))
→ supporting infrastructure is poor as logistics cost - 14%

As per Lewis growth model, India must use its comparative advantage of labour availability & push manufacturing sector.

6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Climate change has led to increase in natural hazards in coastal regions such as increased number of cyclones in ~~arabian~~ arabian sea eg - Tauktae etc

Strengthening of Resilience

1) Climate sensitive agriculture promoted - eg - Karaput rice cultivation which can tolerate water stress & heat.

2) Mitigation efforts to be taken -
- plantations of mangroves & shelter belts eg - MISHTI initiative
- Renewable energy source promoted.

3) Adaptation steps to be taken where loss can not be reversed.
+ eg use of biorock to build corals

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Awareness & sensitivity developed. create understanding about them climate sensitive approach such as- judicious use of fossil resources, promote conservation.

5) Nature based solutions - such as planting mangroves

6) Legal approach → follow CRZ legislation strictly → Relocate any polluting industry → check sand mining

7) Training, mock drills & sensitisation within climate hazards like cyclone etc.

Steps taken - → NAPCC → National action plan on climate change → Amrut dharohar

RE promotion, Mission Life

Prakriti Rasti Rashtra Rakshita - If we protect nature, it will protect us so need is to adopt climate sensitive approach.

7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green credit programme has been launched to widen carbon credit market in India. It builds upon PAT to further expand carbon management efforts.

Component
- Develop carbon trading BEE develop standard
- Ministry of power and target
- emission fixed
- beyond at purchase carbon credit

Promote sustainable development

1) It aims to reduce carbon emission from various entities.

2) It creates a disincentive for the polluting industries.

3) Promotes transition to green, non-polluting sources of energy.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Ensure climate justice - by ensuring polluter pay principle & principle of absolute liability

5) Promotes investment in green & clean energy & sustainable environment practices.

eg discourage Thermal power plants, promote them to install desulphurisation units

6) It also increase government investment in green & clean environment initiative by putting fines over those violating the norms

7) Concerns - Carbon market not well developed

- Already PAT scheme is there
- Led to green washing
- No standard unit of measurement like - carbon equivalent tonne

- Difficult to monitor & implement.
- Gives a tool for polluting industry to keep operating.

Clear guidelines & strict enforcement will certain go long way in ensuring successful implementation. We can learn from EU carbon

8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NavIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation) is a navigation system developed indigenously by ISRO

Core 1500 KM

Core 5000 Km²

Component → 4 geosynchronous satellite

→ 3 geostationary satellite

→ Rubidium & Cesium atomic clocks

Need for NavIC

1) Defense security - an indigenous system make our defense capability robust such as - use of guided missile requir. navigation

2) Sovereignty - It makes India independent and not to be affected by policies of other nation

eg - USA denied India use of

navigation system during Indo-Pak war.

3) Exploring services - NaVIC can be used to develop other related services such as- 3D mapping, Street view, vehicle tracking which can exported to other player

4) Vast applications - in other sectors such as- geomatics in fishing
- Gagan in air transport

5) Make India future ready - to address any kind of weaponisation of current global navigation systems such as- GPS, Glonass.

Need is
- further make it global
- improve precision
- widescale deployment for citizens use

NaVIC is certainly a development in right direction to cater our needs as well as those in our neighbourhood eg- SAARC nations can use it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cyber crime refers to use of cyber space such as internet, applications, computer etc to bring to an individual or organisation

Emergence as new frontier of global money laundering

1) Cyber crimes to earn illegal money
- Activities such as cyber bullying, cyber hacking, DDOS Attack etc are used to demand ransom

2) Cyber fraud - used to get access to financial details of individual & make illegal money transfer.

3) Use to also layer & integrate money - by using digital / Net banking by hacking other's account → transactions is

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

made to layer & hide money by repeating it multiple time.

4) Use of netbanking / hacking - to transfer money from one jurisdiction to other.

How to address

1) Legal - strengthen the legislation & laws such as - PMLA, make it future ready

2) Strengthen capacity - of the professionals involved in checking it such as ED officials given cyber banking

3) Institutions strengthened - such as CERT-IN

4) Promote awareness - eg. Cyber Swachhta pakhwada celebrated

5) Promote safety tools - eg. firewall, safe cloud, safe devices, anti-virus

Emerging situations require innovative solutions. Focus must be on promoting cyber hygiene among individuals.

10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों द्वारा इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Techonology ~~adsorp~~ adsorption is necessary to address emerging nature of warfares such as non-traditional threats like - use of drones or cyber terrorism

Need for Techonology adsorption

1) Improve capacity & capability of army

→ With technological integration such as - drones / night vision glasses it will improve efficiency of operation

2) Emerging challenges - such as drones used on Indo-Pak Border (BSF caught 119 drones - 2021)

It requires use of technology like Jammers.

3) Make the army future ready as now landscape of war has changing

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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more & more to indirect confrontation using cyber space, infantry warfare thus requires developing cyber capacity.

4) Safety - technological solution will provide safety as - Bomb detection Robot

Challenges

1) Technology lack compatability with the army equipments.

2) Lack of indiginous development of technology

3) High cost of technology integration.

4) Technology prone to cyber attack.

5) Data safety issue

Need is → Develop cyber safety component as well

→ Army - industry linkage

→ Skill development

→ promote MSME.

Technological integration will Army ready for the needs of 21st century & evolving war landscape.

11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NER of India comprises of 8 Indian states which are connected mainland by siliguri corridor and share international border with China, Bhutan, Myanmar & Bangladesh

Issues faced in developing trade & industries

1) Lack of proper connectivity & infrastructure
- eg lack of well connecting roads in hilly terrain of Meghalaya & Manipur
- Lack of other basic infrastructure like electricity in all the areas.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Law & order issue – ~~Situation~~ Region has been marred by many frequent law & order issues creating disincentive for industries & trade eg. Recent Manipur violence

3) Porous border – which promote insurgency activities in the region eg - ULFA in Assam through Bhutan. Insurgents indulge in ransom demand from traders & businessmen

4) Development vs environment – Region has 80% area as forest which is revered by tribes, so, a balance to this also makes development of trade challenging.

5) Other issues – lack of skilled personnel, lack of capacity of states to undertake huge capex.

Measures taken

1) Infrastructure development – such as - PM-DEVINE scheme to provide road

infra structure in the region

- UDAN scheme connectivity to remote regions, PM-Gati Shakti

2) Law & order control - AFSPA have been imposed, building police capacity eg SRE scheme

3) Skill development - Eklavya school, PM-SHRI school, PM- Kaushal vikas yojana.

4) Border movements of insurgents - joint operations like - OP. all clear with Bhutan.

5) Special focus - Ministry of development of NE Region

NER sitting at the cusp of South Asia & East Asia can play a vital role in development of whole region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per WMO report "Status of global climate", the average temperature has increased to 1.45° since 1850. and also underscore 1b Mn people face water scarcity

era of climate change & water scarcity

→ global warming

→ deforestation

→ Natural cause as - Elnino

→ extreme events floods, drought

→ water pollution

→ excessive ground water use & extraction

Contribution of Micro irrigation system

1) Water sustainable use. micro irrigation system like sprinkler, drip irrigation promotes judicious use of water.

2) Prevent soil degradation

Due to surface overflow of water upper layer of Humus gets depleted. Micro irrigation system prevent it.

3) Address climate insensitive practice which causes harm to soil as well as wastage of Resources

eg. flood irrigation in which most water gets evaporated & wasted.

4) Sustainable use of ground water - Micro irrigation promotes judicious extraction of groundwater (aquifer allows largest use)

5) Fertigation - Microirrigation allows direct application of fertilizers & pesticides to root of crop using drip irrigation method.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(9) Address the scarcity issue due to global warming as - water is used in very less quantity & doesn't go waste.

Challenges
- Lack of awareness about its importance
- Mostly depend upon Monsoon (55%)
- High initial cost of installation

To do
- Promote microirrigation by providing credit support
- Promote under PM-Krishi Sinchai Yojana
- Promote awareness about its use & potential benefit
  - ↳ KV Kadia can be used for it

It is essential to make Indian agriculture future ready and remain productive & lucrative. As future belongs to Nation with grain not guns

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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Railways share in the freight is 2nd to roadways which is ~ 25-28%. Its contribution is not in commensurate with its potential.

Issues Pertaining to freight Transport

- All track not electrified
- High cost
- Slow speed
- High delivery time
- Cross subsidised with passenger fare
- Slow movement of rolling stock / wagons
- Excessive delays
- Lack of multimodal integration.

Strategies that can be adopted

1) Improve the infrastructure - 1) such as improve the wagons with more

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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weight carrying capacity

- Moot the development of dedicated freight corridors b. with wider tracks & faster speeds

2) Dedicated track for movement as in DFC.

3) Avoid cross subsidisation into passenger fare which can lead to a situation of death spiral

4) Promote multiple modal integration of Railway - seamless transfer of freight from Road, waterways to Rail can go a long way in improving freight share.

eg. Scheme of ~~Bha~~ Bhatinda, Sagarmala

National logistics policy provides for VLIP portal for seamless integration -

5) Electrification of tracks - currently only 45,000 km out of 65000 km is electrified (IRW)

→ electrification will bring cost down.

6) Private sector participation – as also was recommended by Vivek Debroy committee, Pvt participation can bring investment into infrastructure development.

7) Professional & corporate management – to improve work culture in Railways & make it more efficient.

With proper multi model integration & capacity enhancement railways can reap its true potential in freight movement. We can learn from successful examples like USA, China.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उत्तरदाताओं को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per IRENA, India is 4th largest producer of Renewable energy in the world with contribution of wind and sun also 4th largest in world.

Factor responsible for making impressive strides

1) Abundance of Resources - 1) India being a tropical located nation has abundance of solar energy throughout the year

2) Also, 7500km coast-line provides ample wind energy potential.

2) Capacity building - India has put-efforts in developing in house capacity like - 1) JNNURM mission for PV cells

2) Solar Cooperation of India, PSU established

3) Policy effort - India has put dedicated policy efforts such as -

1) National solar mission

2) National offshore wind energy policy 2015

4) Global cooperation - India has taken global cooperation through initiatives such as - 1. International solar Alliance

2. Global biofuel Alliance

3. OSOWOG initiative.

5) Promote local manufacturing - such as PLI scheme for PV cells, VGF for battery development (Budget 2023)

6) Increasing share in power generation - which is currently 40% of total power generation

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7) Taking mega projects - such as Bhadla Pavagada, cochin airport solar cities, Rewa solar park of Ramagundam.

8) Impressive commitment & fulfilling them as - At UNFCCC to produce 50% of energy by 2030, previous NDC target has achieved.

Challenge → Capital requirement
→ Imported dependence (as - PV cells)
→ Skill required is not available
→ Climate finance not provided by Developed Nations as committed
→ Rapid energy need growth (NDC 3 times by 2030 of 2010 level)
→ flexible energy source as solar

As PM, Modi has said lets turn the Sun to undergo development. It highlights the role Renewable energy will play in meeting our future needs.

15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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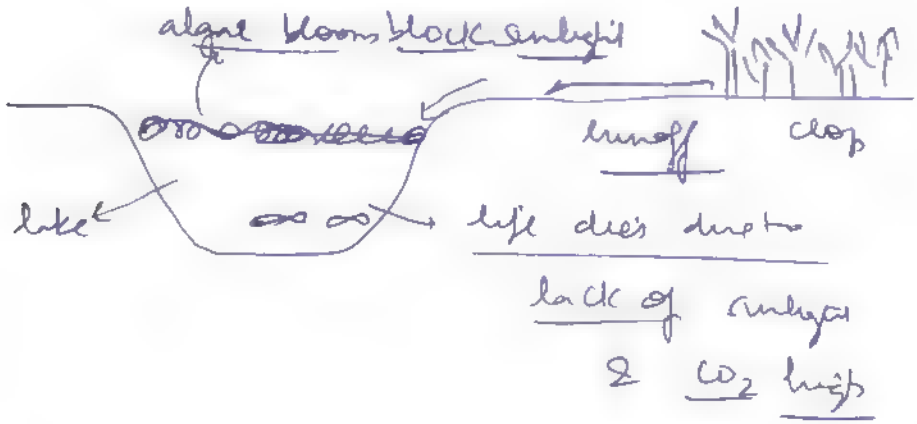
Agriculture sector employ fertilizers & pesticide on a large scale as India being the largest user of chemicals in agriculture and also largest importer.

Agricultural runoff & effect on environmental pollution

1) Eutrophication of water bodies -
Agri runoff (fertilizers & pesticides) cause algal bloom in lakes which ultimately destroy the ecosystem of lake & make it depleted of life



उम्मेदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Biomagnification & bioaccumulation - it causes chemicals to amplify & accumulate in living organisms & thus harming the whole food webs & ecosystem.

3) Soil degradation - use of N:P:K = 8:4:1 at place of prescribed 4:2:1 ratio leads to soil fertility loss

4) Water pollution - / ground water pollution.
- As has been found in increased levels of phosphorus & potassium in water bodies

5) CH_4 ammonia - these chemicals also emit harmful gases on underuse depletion.

Measures that can be taken

1) Rationalisation of use of fertilisers & pesticides
- Strict regulation to be implemented
- Sell & purchase of chemicals monitored

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Subsidy on fertilizers to be slowly relaxed as it cause large scale use of chemicals

3) Create awareness - about judicious use of fertilizers

4) Role of Krishi Vigyan Kendra - to test soil & recommend judicious use accordingly

5) Promoting organic farming by promoting organic pest control, manure

Ex - Zero Budget Natural farming

6) Nature based solution to address runoff issue eg - use of certain bacteria which feed on such chemicals

7) Role of PRI institute - in monitoring & creating awareness

To ensure agricultural productivity human intact & food & nutritional security is secured, immediate attention must be taken to sensitise & rationalise chemical use.

16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There has been a except uptick in the man-made disaster events in hilly regions such as landslide in Joshimath region.

Influx of tourist causing breach of carrying capacity

- Unsustainable use of Resources
- demand further infrastructure development — Roads, Hotels
- More GHG emissions
- Cause lot of waste generation
- high traffic on hilly roads
- locals exploit more resources to sell

Measures that can be implemented while promoting sustable tourism

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उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1) Implementing permit / pass system to check the tourist number within the carrying capacity

Example - done in case of Rohtang Pass where in a day only 1000 people are allowed

2) Hilly Regulation Zone like Coastal Regulation Zone - to demarcate the construction activity.

3) Sensitivity Mapping of regions - so as to understand the underlying geological feature. such as - In case of Joshimath GSI had warned of potential weak point in the region (unconsolidated material)

4) Divert tourism to other regions To avoid over saturation of any particular location

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Before construction activity carried out - proper ecological study carried out

eg - In case of Chardham project, committee by SC had warned by ecological fragility, ultimately Silkyara tunnel disaster took place. (example).

6) Create awareness & sensitivity among people so, as to not create waste and not exploit local resources

7) Specific Regulation - on tourist influx during Rainy seasons

With a comprehensive plan & holistic approach the disaster can be avoided simultaneously promoting sustainable development.

VisionIAS

17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Superconductor are . conductor (which conduct electricity) at zero resistance. It is achieved particularly as very low temperature as (alloy of silver). It is based on Meissner effect.

Fuel innovation in diverse field

1) Power sector - with carrying current at zero electricity, the loss due to heat will be eliminated so, more efficient transport of power & lower cost of maintenance.

2) Health & Medical service - Superconductors can be employed to provide better solution in disease diagnosis as well as well in developing more advanced solutions - eg. Role of superconductor

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- in MRI machines to enhance its efficiency
- Role in developing Bio computer chips as - Neuralink

3) Electronics science & Engineering
Better electronic devices - performance of technology will improve where heating effect due to resistance can be eliminated -
as - 1. Faster & efficient Phones, laptop
2 More efficient super computers

4) In science & Research - ~~super comp~~
super conductor can be employed in better detection & analysis of material
eg - SPEC, STEM, optical tweezers etc.

5) Developing more promising materials which show novel properties such as - memory material
- Terraflud

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6) Better solar cells & batteries –
With avoiding more efficient energy conversion & no heat loss.

7) Nuclear science – Superconductors can be employed to develop, Nuclear fusion reactor based on Tokamak which employ superconductor.

8) Better understand fundamental science –
By employing superconductor → a powerful magnetic sensor can be created to study magnetic interactions leptons, quarks, bosons etc

9) Space science – sensor based on superconductor are more sensitive to micro movements

Currently superconductors are limited by its use at very low temperature, need is to further push research to employ its use at room temperature.

18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has diverse set of laws to cover IPR rights which are rights attributed to creation of mind. Laws such as patent laws, GI Indication Act etc.

Numerous agency of enforcement & Regulatory & administrative challenge hamper commercialisation

1) Multiple agency provide a silo based approach which at times get challenging for commercialisation as a product may require more than one approval from different agencies.

2) Prevent from efficient operation of IPR granting process - as all

different bodies act in complete segregation with no mutual exchange & learning, bringing poor management & efficiency.

3) Delay in granting IPR - different laws, bodies means poor capacity & development of these entities with limited human resource & capacity.

4) Fragmented laws go against the global precedent - for example of US, Japan with unified bodies to grant IPR rights.

5) It weakens the ability to rationally analyse laws & product suitability for IPR - as a distinct entity with poor capacity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1) Affect EoDB - as IPR grants are delayed.

Need is to →
- have a unified legislation and a umbrella organisation to have a holistic approach
- capacity building of existing entities
- more transparent functioning
- Use of Data analytics & AI

In order to seek investment in economy and achieve the vision of Viksheet Bharat by 2047, it is important to secure rights of investors to bring more innovative solutions.

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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Integrated theatre command refers to the process of arranging the armed forces on basis of geography (theatres of war). It further brings unity in command at level of theatre.

Challenges in creating Theatre command

1) Political will is important - lack of political will is a major hurdle.

2) No pilot project to understand the overall effect.

3) Resistance from armed forces - to undergo drastic change (parochial mindset)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Apprehension of dominance of army within a particular theatre. Leading to loss of morale for other armed forces

5) Resource crunch - as Air forces have only 28 squadrons which when distributed across proposed theatres will jeopardise its strengths.

6) Major overhaul - It is a major change in the overall structure of armed forces (currently - 17 command, 1 A&N joint command)

greater integration & rationalisation of manpower

1) With theatre creation - more synergy in operation among three ~~organs~~ organs of armed.

2) Resources will put to optimal use

as per need eg - distribution of fighter crafts as India has a scarcity in its full capacity of squadron.

3) Theatre will have unified command so will facilitate integration.

4) Quick decision - Rational use of resources.

5) Manpower Rationalisation - With theatres overall requirement of armed forces & not just separate requirement can be understood, thus rationalising overall deployment & recruitment.

A National Security Strategy which clearly lays out priorities of defence & security aspect is a guiding light.

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Border villages such as located in Ladakh & Arunachal are very crucial from strategic & security point of view and they are eyes & ear of security forces

First village geographically & in facilities — borders areas

1) Develop capacity of people in border areas — by providing basic amenities access to services such as — Healthcare, education.

2) Better infrastructure — will help the local people as well as help in movement of armed forces.

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3) Improve people engagement in the border areas with security forces, further ~~bolstering~~ bolstering security.

4) It will also strengthen claim to sovereign territory - Study China's Salamy slicing strategy which slowly steadily encroach upon border village & lay own claims.

Measure being taken

1) Vibrant Village Programme -
By MoHA which seeks to develop the border areas by ... increasing investment in infrastructure such as School, hospitals

2) Construction of Road by Border Road infrastructure organisation - on a

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physical barrier in the border regions such as - Anchorhe or Chaphan Road.

3) Collaboration with neighbours - such Kaladan Multi Modal Project, India-Myanmar Thailand trilateral wt develop infra in Mizoram & Manipur region.

4) For North East Region - PM-DIVINE scheme

5) Invest in capacity building - eg Ek Lavya school, Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Assam Ustad scheme

6) Promote SHG & NGO - eg. Looms of Ladakh

7) governance autonomy

eg - eg Schedul VI area in Tripura.

These are ear & eyes of security forces.

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